

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; GRAPOV, A.F.; RAZVODOVSKAYA, L.V.; PORTNOVA, S.L.

Herbicides and plant regulators. Part 43: Reaction of N,N-dimethylamidomethylphosphonyl chloride with anilines. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.10;1771-1774 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy.

MANDEL'BAUM, Ya.A.; GRAPOV, A.F.; ITSKOVA, A.L.

Determination of phosphorus in organic compounds by photometry.
Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.8:873-874 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
sredstv zashchity rasteniy, Moskva.

L 26061-66 EWT(1) RO

ACC NR: AP5025126

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/010/1771/1774

58
56
B

AUTHOR: Mel'nikov, N. N.; Grapov, A. F.; Razvodovskaya, L. V.; Portnova, S. L.

ORG: All-Union Research Institute for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchiti rasteniy)

TITLE: Herbicides and plant growth regulators, XLIII. The reaction of acid chloride of N,N-dimethylamidomethylphosphonic acid with anilines

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 10, 1965, 1771-1774

organic

TOPIC TAGS: pesticide, plant growth, phosphonic acid, phosphorus compound, aniline, organic amide, IR spectrum, electron paramagnetic resonance

ABSTRACT: Continuing the work on the search for new effective chemical agents for plant protection, the reaction of acid chloride of dimethylamidomethylphosphonic acid with anilines was studied. The reaction occurs in two directions. Depending on the nature of the solvent and the substitute N,N-dimethyl-N'-aryldiamidomethylphosphonates or N,N'-diaryldiamidomethylphosphonates form in the benzol ring of aniline. In the aniline benzol, m and n-chloranilines and m-toluidine form symmetrical diamides, and n-toluidine forms an asymmetrical diamide of methylphosphonic acid. In chloroform, n-chloraniline and m and n-toluidines

Card 1/2

UDC: 632.954

L 26061-66

ACC NR: AP5025126

2.

form asymmetrical diamides, aniline forms a symmetrical diamide, m-chloraniline forms a mixture of an asymmetrical and symmetrical diamide of methylphosphonic acid. Aniline in an acetone and petroleum ester forms an asymmetrical diamide. The structure of compounds obtained is confirmed by intensity measurements of the symmetrical valence oscillation band of the benzol ring in infrared spectra (1600 cm^{-1}) and paramagnetic resonance spectra. We thank A. F. Vasil'yev and V. V. Galushina for the infrared spectra research. Orig. art. has: 1 fig. and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06, 07, 20 SUBM DATE: 30Jun64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 31212-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) RO/RM

ACC NR: AP6022794

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/002/0269/0271

48

B

AUTHOR: Mel'nikov, N. N.; Grapov, A. F.; Razvodovskaya, L. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Organic insectofungicides. XC. Nonsymmetrical diamides of methylthiophosphonic acid¹

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 2, 1966, 269-271
TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, fungicide, organic amide, substituent, organic phosphorus compound, organic synthetic process, chlorinated organic compound

ABSTRACT: In the light of the fungicidal and herbicidal activity of certain diamides of phosphoric and phosphonic acids, the authors investigated the influence of substitution of a sulfur atom in place of the oxygen atom upon the biological activity of such compounds. Nonsymmetrical diamides of methylthiophosphonic acid were synthesized by the reaction of the chlorides of amidomethylthiophosphonic acids with substituted anilines. In the reaction of the chloride of N,N-dimethylamidomethylthiophosphonic acid with aniline or p-chloroaniline in benzene or chloroform, only N,N-dimethyl-N'-aryldiamido-methylphosphonates were formed, independent of the solvent. Tests of the preparations indicated that they possess fungicidal activity. N-Isopropyl-N'-p-chlorophenylamidomethylthiophosphonate in a 0.01% concentration proved effective against mycelium and spores of various fungi. The authors thank L. G. Fedoseyenko for investigating the fungus activity of the preparations. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: 01Jan65 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1 BLG

UDC: 661.718: 632.95

0915

0773

L 31801-66 EWT(1) RO

ACC NR: AP6021672

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/003/0450/0453

53
B

AUTHOR: Mol'nikov, N. N.; Grapov, A. F.; Lebedeva, N. V.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Agents for Plant Protection.
Moscow (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)

TITLE: Organic insectofungicides. XCII. Synthesis of acid chlorides, amides, and anilides of o-chlorophenylmethylphosphonic acid

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 3, 1966, 450-453

TOPIC TAGS: fungicide, insecticide, chemical synthesis, organic phosphorus compound, chemical bonding, hydrogen bonding, IR spectrum, toxicity, organic amide, chlorinated organic compound

ABSTRACT: Derivatives of 0-3-chlorophenyl- and 0-4-chlorophenyl-methylphosphonic acids were synthesized in a search for new insecto-fungicides, on the basis of the theory that the insecticidal properties of the preparations increase with increasing acidity of the acyl radical bound to the phosphorus atom. Amides and anilides of 0-3-chlorophenyl- and 0-4-chlorophenylmethylphosphonic acids were synthesized by the reaction of the chlorides of these acids with primary and secondary amines or substituted anilines. The formation of intermolecular hydrogen bonds in the dialkylamides was suggested by their low melting points and infrared spectra.

Card 1/2

UDC: 661.718:632.95

L 31801-66

ACC NR: AP6021672

Biological tests indicated high insecticidal activity of the preparations; some exhibited herbicidal activity. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: 11 Feb65 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 31813-66 EWT(1) RO

ACC NR. AP6021674

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/003/0457/0461

AUTHOR: Mol'nikov, N. N.; Grapcov, A. F.; Lebedeva, N. V.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Agents for Plant Protection,
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity
rasteniy)TITLE: Organic insectofungicides. XCIV. Amides of O-arylmethyl- and chloromethyl-
phosphonic acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 3, 1966, 457-461

TOPIC TAGS: fungicide, insecticide, phosphonic acid, organic amide, chemical
synthesis, chlorinated organic compound, plant development, toxicityABSTRACT: A series of amides of O-arylmethylphosphonic acid were synthesized
by reaction of N,N-dialkylamidomethylphosphonic acid chlorides with phenols
in the presence of triethylamine. N,N-diethyl-S-(4-chlorophenylmethyl)-
thiophosphonate was synthesized analogously. O-Arylmethylphosphonic acid
chlorides were found to be stable only when the original phenols have an
ionization constant less than $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$. Otherwise the chlorides are unstable
and are readily hydrolyzed in air to O-arylmethylphosphonic acids.
O-Arylchloromethylphosphonic acid amides were synthesized by the reaction of
O-arylchloromethylphosphonic acid chlorides with amines. The compounds pro-

UDC: 661.718:632.95

Card 1/2

L 31813-66

ACC NR: AP6021674

duced exhibit substantial herbicidal activity: in a concentration of 1-15 parts per million they produce 50% inhibition of the growth of radish sprouts and roots. /A. V. Buzovkina participated in the experimental part of the work. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUEM DATE: 15Feb65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 LS

ACC NR: AP6033181

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/010/1841/1843

AUTHOR: Mel'nikov, N. N.; Grapov, A. F.; Lebedeva, N. V.

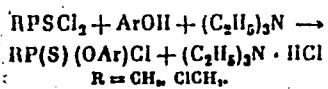
ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyj nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)

TITLE: Organic insecticides. XCIX. O-arylmethyl- and chloromethyl-thiophosphonic acid chlorides

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 10, 1966, 1841-1843

TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, ~~arylmethyl~~ thiophosphonic acid, chloride, ~~chloromethyl~~ thiophosphonic acid chloride, phenol

ABSTRACT: At 5—15°C in absolute ether in the presence of triethylamine, phenols react with equimolar amounts of dichlorides of methyl- and chloromethylthiophosphonic acids to form the corresponding arylmethyl- and chloromethylthiophosphonic acid chlorides:



In the case of the formation of 2,4,5-trichlorophenylmethylthiophosphonic acid chloride, the reaction is conducted at -5 to 5°C to avoid
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UDC: 661.718:632.95

ACC NR: AP6033181

R	R'	Yield (in %)	bp (in mm)	n _D ²⁰	d ₄₀ ²⁰	NMR ^a	Found %			Formula	Calc'd %		
							C	P	S		C	P	S
CH ₃	C ₆ H ₅	47	51-52° (0.60)	1.5710	1.2710	53.14	52.00	16.75	16.61	C ₁₁ H ₁₀ ClOPS **	17.15	14.99	15.51
CH ₃	1-Ch ₂ C ₆ H ₄ H ₅	40	170-171 (0.18)	1.5436	1.2236	56.16	57.12	—	13.78	C ₁₁ H ₁₀ ClOPS	—	14.03	14.53
CH ₃	Zn-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ H ₅	40	175-177 (0.16)	1.5698	1.4442	63.16	63.21	37.96	37.00	C ₁₁ H ₁₀ Cl ₂ OPS	38.61	11.24	11.84
CH ₃	2,4,5-Cl ₃ C ₆ H ₃	10	138-140 (0.17)	—	—	—	—	—	—	C ₁₁ H ₁₀ Cl ₄ OPS	—	—	10.34
ClCH ₂	4-ClC ₆ H ₄ H ₅	55	T, mp 58.5-58° ***	1.5056	1.4729	63.62	63.24	—	11.27	C ₁₁ H ₁₀ Cl ₂ OPS	—	11.26	11.66
ClCH ₂	Zn-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ H ₅	44.2	122-123 (0.1)	1.5120	1.3740	67.50	67.11	45.22	45.24	C ₁₁ H ₁₀ Cl ₃ OPS	45.75	9.99	10.34
ClCH ₂	2,4,5-Cl ₃ C ₆ H ₃	32	140.5-143 (0.17)	1.6126	1.6271	73.81	72.00	—	8.82	C ₁₁ H ₁₀ Cl ₄ OPS	—	8.99	9.31

the formation of bis(0-2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)methylthiophosphonate. The acid chlorides, whose composition and constants are given in the table, are used as starting materials in the preparation of insecticides. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06,07/ SUBM DATE: 06Sep65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6035828

(A, 1)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0036/0036

INVENTOR: Mel'nikov, N. N.; Grapov, A. F.; Lebedeva, N. V.; Daragan, N. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of N-alkoxycarbonylalkylamidoalkylthiophosphonic acid chlorides. Class 12, No. 187015 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 36

TOPIC TAGS: fungicide, phosphoric acid, chloride

ABSTRACT: To obtain N-alkoxycarbonylalkylamidoalkylthiophosphonic acid chlorides, intermediates in the preparation of fungicides, alkylthiophosphonic acid dichlorides are treated with esters of α - and β -aminoacids in the presence of tertiary amines, as the acceptors of HCl.[WA-50; CBE No. 14]
[PS]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 31Dec65

Card 1/1

UDC: 547.233.2'122'118'-312'113.07

ACC NR: AP6031057

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0394/66/004/009/0051/0054

AUTHOR: Bakumenko, L. A.; Lebedeva, N. V.; Razvodovskaya, L. V.;
Grapov, A. F.; Mel'nikov, N. N.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Plant
Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
sredstv zashchity rasteniy)

TITLE: Synthesis and herbicidal activity of amido esters and diamides
of methyl- and chloromethylphosphonic acids

SOURCE: Khimiya v sel'skom khozyaystve, v. 4, no. 9. 1966, 51-54

TOPIC TAGS: ~~herbicide, amido phosphonate, methylphosphonic acid,~~
~~amide, WEEDKILLER, ESTER, AMIDE, TOXICOLOGY~~

ABSTRACT: Herbicidal activity of the previously obtained amido esters
and diamides of methyl- and chloromethylphosphonic acids
was studied under laboratory conditions. The results are
given in Tables 1 and 2. Experiments with white mice
showed that amido esters of methylphosphonic acid are
highly toxic for mammals, as shown in Table 3.

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UDC: 632.954+542.91

ACC NR/AP6031057

Table 1. Properties and herbicidal activity of amido esters of methyl-
and chloromethylphosphonic acids

Com- pound	R ¹	R ²	R ³	bp in °F or mp in °C
I	2-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	H	C ₂ H ₅ 149/63
II	2-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	H	150-C ₂ H ₅ 71-75.5
III	2-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	sec-C ₂ H ₅	49.5-51
IV	3-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	H	142-142.5/0.17
V	3-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	H	133-135/0.15
VI	3-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	128-130/0.1
VII	3-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	162/0.29
VIII	3-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	sec-C ₂ H ₅	139-142/0.13
IX	3-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	tert-C ₂ H ₅	137-138/0.28
X	3-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	138/0.31
XI	4-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	H	60-61
XII	4-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	51-53.5
XIII	4-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	1-Boc-C ₂ H ₅	92-93
XIV	4-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	142-143/0.15
XV	4-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	114/0.17
XVI	4-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	122-123/0.2
XVII	2,4-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	138-139-0.3
XVIII	2,4-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	106-108
XIX	2,4-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	47-48
XX	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	149-151.5
XXI	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	95-98
XXII	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	41-42.5
XXIII	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	113-114/0.13
XXIV	4-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	H	46.5-50
XXV	4-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	H	51-53
XXVI	4-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	H	113.5-114.5
XXVII	4-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	41.5-47
XXVIII	4-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	sec-C ₂ H ₅	89.5-91
XXIX	4-COC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃	tert-C ₂ H ₅	144-145

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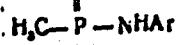
Card 2/5

ACC NR:AP6031057

Table 1 cont.

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ACC NR: AP6031057
 Table 2. Properties and herbicidal activity of diamides of methyl-phosphonic acid



Compound	Ar	R	mp in °C	NR. Concentration (mg/l) causing 50% of growth retardation							
				Wheat		Oats		Millet		Radish	
				Sprouts	Roots	Sprouts	Roots	Sprouts	Roots	Sprouts	Roots
1	C ₆ H ₅	CH ₃	74-75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	C ₆ H ₅ Cl-M	CH ₃	124-125	>150	>150	>150	135	120	37.5	>150	>150
3	C ₆ H ₅ Cl-n	CH ₃	158-160	>150	150	>150	60	97.5	97.5	>150	>150
4	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃ -M	CH ₃	86-88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃ -n	CH ₃	139-141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	C ₆ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	78-79	>150	150	75	75	>150	>150	>150	>150
7	C ₆ H ₅ Cl-o	C ₂ H ₅	84-85	150	37.5	>150	75	>150	>150	135	120
8	C ₆ H ₅ Cl-M	C ₂ H ₅	105.5-106.5	>150	75	>150	37.5	>150	>150	>150	>150
9	C ₆ H ₅ Cl-n	C ₂ H ₅	114-114.5	>150	37.5	>150	30	>150	>150	135	120
10	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃ -o	C ₂ H ₅	58-59.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃ -M	C ₂ H ₅	59-60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃ -n	C ₂ H ₅	137-138.5	>150	>150	>150	120	>150	>150	>150	>150
13	C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂ -n	C ₂ H ₅	118-119	>150	>150	>150	>150	>150	>150	75	>150
14	C ₆ H ₅ O ₂ C ₂ H ₅ -n	C ₂ H ₅	93.5-95.5	>150	135	120	90	150	>150	75	150
15	C ₆ H ₅ OCH ₃ -n	C ₂ H ₅	95.5-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ACC NR: AP6031057

Table 3. Toxicity (mg/kg) of some compounds with respect to white mice

Compound no. in Table 1	LD ₁₀₀	LD ₅₀	Minimum toxic dose
IV	50	25	12,5
XVI	100	75	25,0

The authors thank Professor V. I. Vashkov for investigating the toxicity of the preparations for mammals and M. I. Gagarinaya for studying the effect of the preparations on Hill's reaction. Orig. art. has: 3 tables

[WA-50; CBE No. 14]
[PS]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 30May66/ ORIG REF: 007
Card 5/5

GRASCOF, V. M.

"An Experimental Histological Study of Mammalian Ovaries After Transplantation."
Cand Biol Sci, Leningrad State U, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (13) SO: Sum. 591, 29 Jul 55

SEMENSHKO, N.; GRASHANOV, G.

Using worn pistons of wheel brake cylinders. Avt.transp. 33 no.11:
31 N '55.

(Brakes)

(MLRA 9:3)

GRASHCHANKAU, M.I. [Hrashchankau, M.I.], akademik

Results of four international congresses on neurology and
related sciences (August-September 1961). Vestsi AN BSSR
Ser. biial. nav. no.1:115-123 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

GRASHCHENKO, M.D.

Treatment of newborn infants with peritonitis. Vop. okh. mat.
i det. 6 no.12:47-51 D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - doktor med.
nauk G.A. Bairov) Leningradskogo pediatriceskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (dir. - kand.med.nauk Ye.P. Semenova).
(PERITONITIS)
(INFANTS (NEWBORN)-DISEASES)

GRASHCHENKO, M.D.

Diagnosis of perforations in the gastrointestinal canal in
newborn and breast-fed infants. Pediatriia 42 no.3:30-34 Mr'63
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - prof. G.A.
Bairov) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta

GRASHCHENKO, M. G.

"The Reaction of Species of Long-Staple Flax to Supplementary
Doses of Mineral Food." Cand. Agr. Sci., All-Union Inst. of Plant
Growing, Leningrad, 1953 (RZhBiol, No 5, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR
Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

AMANBAYEV, D.A., inzh.; ORASHCHENKO, N.F., detsent; MALYAREVSKIY,
V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Testing coal filters for removal of dust from the air entering
mines under conditions present in Dzhezkazgan. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; ger. zhur. no.12:68-71 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Karagandinskly politekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomenedovana
kafedroy rudnichney ventilyatsii i tekhniki bezopasnosti.
(Dzhezkazgan District—Mine dusts)
(Filters and filtration)

GRASHCHENKOV, N.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Calculation of the dust factor, after blasting, in ventilating
development workings. Bor'ba s sil. 5:132-136 '62.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Karagandinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Mine dusts) (Mine ventilation) (Blasting)

GRASHCHENKOV, N.I.; GEKHT, B.M.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.L.

Diagnosis of hypothalamus lesions. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.8:
1121-1126 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya klinicheskoy neyrofiziologii AMN SSSR i laboratoriya
neyro-gumoral'noy reguliyatsii (zav. - prof. N.I. Grashchenkov) AN
SSSR, Moskva.

(A) L 10892-66 ENT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) NJW/JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6000599 SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/65/000/012/1129/1132

AUTHOR: Bushmakin, Yu. A.; Bryndin, V. V.; Moskvin, N. I.; Crashchenkov, P. M.;
Melikhov, P. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Development of production techniques for Kh15N9Yu strip intended for valve springs

SOURCE: Stal', no. 12, 1965, 1129-1132

TOPIC TAGS: valve, compressor valve, valve spring, spring steel, stainless steel, precipitation hardenable steel, steel property /EI904 steel, Kh15N9Yu steel

ABSTRACT: The suitability of Kh15N9Yu (EI904) precipitation-hardenable stainless steel for flat valve springs of compressors operating in a tropical environment or aggressive gaseous media has been studied. Thirteen experimental 50-kg heats containing 0.05-0.09% carbon, 14.00-15.42% chromium, 7.70-8.63% nickel, and 0.73-1.10% aluminum, and with an initial martensite content varying from 7 to 60%, were melted in a laboratory induction furnace. The ingots were rolled into a strip 2.5 mm thick and 60 mm wide, annealed at 1050-1070°C, and water quenched. Then five strips with an initial martensite content of 8, 27, 34, 45 and 60% were cold rolled with reductions up to 80% and aged at 350-500°C. Two other heats with an initial martensite content of 20 and 40% received the same treatment, but prior to cold rolling were

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.14.018.27

L 10892-66

ACC NR: AP6000599

refrigerated at -70C for 6 hr. Results of tensile tests showed that heats with an initial martensite content over 25% are not suitable for springs owing to low ductility. In steels with an initial martensite content of 5—25%, the mechanical properties can be varied over a very wide range: between 100 kg/mm² tensile strength at 30% elongation and 200 kg/mm² tensile strength at 2% elongation. For the lowest strength level, 140—170 kg/mm², the recommended strengthening treatment (after annealing) consists of cold-rolling with a reduction of 40—50% and aging at 400—480C for 1 hr. For the highest strength level, over 190 kg/mm², the annealed strip should be refrigerated at -70C prior to cold rolling and aging. Orig. art. [DV] has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4172

NW

Card

2/2

Grashchenko, S.M.

AUTHORS: Starik, I. Ye., Kuznetsov, Yu. V.,
Grashchenko, S. M., Frenkikh, M. S.

7-1-1/12

TITLE: On the Ionium Method of Determining the Age of Marine
Sediments
(K voprosu ob ioniyevom metode opredeleniya vozrasta morskikh
osadkov)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 3-13 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: First the authors report on the research results which have
hitherto been obtained in this field. Then they describe their
own research methods and the process of analysis. Seven cores
from the marine bottom of the Indian and Pacific Ocean were in-
vestigated. The content of Mn, Fe, CaO, Ra, Jo, Th and U, and its
alteration with increasing depth were represented graphically.
For most of the cores the obtained values for Ra, Th, Jo and U
are given another time in tables. According to the distribution
of the elements it can be distinguished between:
1) Nearshore sediments (cores 2 and 3). The distribution of io-
nium and radium is difficult to be explained, they are not in the

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On the Ionium Method of Determining the Age of Marine
Sediments.

7-1-1/12

radioactive equilibrium. This is due to external influences.

2) Sediments of average kind (core 1). The distribution of the two elements remains unclear, there is, however, already a connection in distribution.

3) Deep sea sediments (cores 4, 5, and 7). The radium concentration is reduced with increasing depth; several maxima and minima are explained by the changing conditions during sedimentation. The vertical distribution of ionium corresponds completely to that of radium.

Hence it can furthermore be concluded:

A migration of radium in sediments does not take place. The sedimentation velocity in the marine regions of cores 4 and 5 changed only to a little extent with the time. In all cores investigated the concentration of uranium and thorium remains constant along the core. In a series of cores there was an obvious connection between the distribution of radium and ionium on the one hand and calcium on the other hand.

There are 8 figures, 5 tables, and 13 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/3

On the Ionium Method of Determining the Age of Marine Sediments 7-1-1/12

ASSOCIATION: Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin, AN USSR, Leningrad
(Radiyevyy institut im. V. G. Khlopina AN SSSR, Leningrad).

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Sedimentation analysis 2. Ionium-Application

Card 3/3

LAZAREV, K.F.; GRASHCHENKO, S.M.

Concentrating radioelements out of large volumes of natural water.
Radiokhimiia 1 no.4:493-496 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Radioactive substances)

GRASHchenko S.M.

2

SOV/20-129-5-50/64
 AUTHORS: Starik, I. Ye., Corresponding Member USSR, Kurnosov, Yu. V.,
 Nitolayev, D. S., Tarin, V. K., Lazarev, K. P., Grashchenko,
 G. M., Gulyaeva, L. G.
 TITLE: Distribution of Radio Elements in the Sediments of the Black Sea.

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 5, pp 1142-1145
 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The radioactivity of the sediments in the estuaries is also most uninvestigated. The Black Sea above characteristic hydrological and hydrochemical conditions. It is also intensely fed with sedimentary material. For this reason its sedimentation strongly differs from that in large oceanic areas (Ref 5). In this connection the authors wanted to explain the influence of these specific conditions on the sedimentation and on the type of distribution of the radio elements in the Black Sea bottom sediments. The results achieved are not sufficient to draw final conclusions. For this reason only some assumptions are expressed. The authors studied the vertical distribution of uranium, radium, thorium, iron and calcium in a sediment core which was taken from the central part of the Black Sea from a depth of 2137 m. It was 227 cm long and consisted mainly of gray homogeneous clay with 5 intermediate sand strata. The upper 16 cm

consisted of extremely fine-dispersed and with thin argillite intercalated discrete elements in the interval of the corresponding figure. Figure 1 shows the vertical distribution of the above-mentioned elements in the cores. Table 1 gives the corresponding figures. From these data it may be concluded that in the upper horizons of the core the radioactive equilibrium in the uraninite series is widely disturbed. The ionium content is about 4 times higher than the amount corresponding to the equilibrium with uraninite. The radium content, however, constitutes only 1/4 of this amount. The radium content in the water of the Black Sea is only 1% of the equilibrium value of uranium dissolved in the water. Thus the radium content in the estuaries is hardly one fourth of the amount which should be measured if 85% of the radium were redistributed from the water. Assuming that no radium migration takes place in the course of marine sedimentation (Ref 1) the discrepancy in the radium balance in the water and in the sediment of the Black Sea may be explained by radium leaching from the sediments in the upper layers. On the other hand, the upper horizons are considerably enriched with ionium and uraninite. Their content decreases downward to 42-45 cm rapidly and then practically remains constant according to X-ray methods. The radium content is constant at 10 cm and below. Strata older than 50 cm of CaCO_3 were saturated by quaternary

methods. The main bulk of iron, however, is transported into the deep-seated sediments with the river water. The authors conclude therefore that the vertical radioactive element distribution reflects the change of the chemical conditions in the course of time. Since the vertical distribution of ionium and uranium agrees with that of CaCO_3 , it indicates that the main amount of ionium and uranium was separated from the solution. On the other hand, radium does not take part in the ionization reaction with the water. The major part of thorium is of terrigenous origin. The authors calculated the rate of sedimentation in the Black Sea from the data from Table 1. It is 1.12 cm within 100,000 years. If it is however assumed that in the horizon 100-106 cm the equilibrium between ionium and uranium is still attained (Fig 2) the rate of sedimentation is only 0.4-0.5 cm per 1000 years. The problem as to which of these values is correct has hitherto not been definitely solved. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: August 22, 1959
 Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516530004-7

GRASHCHENKO, S.M.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.V.; LAZAREV, K.F.; LEGIN, V.K.;
MIKOLAYEV, D.S.

Concerning the article by V.I. Baranov and L.A. Khristianova
"Radioactivity of waters in the Indian Ocean." Geokhimiia
no.7:650-651 '60.
(Indian Ocean--Radioactive substances)
(Baranov, V.I.) (Khristianova, L.A.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516530004-7"

KOLYADIN, L.B.; NIKOLAYEV, D.S.; GRASHCHENKO, S.M.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.V.;
Lazarev, K.P.

Forms of the occurrence of uranium in waters of the Black Sea.
Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.4:915-917 Je '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Predstavлено академиком N.M.Strakhovym.
(Black Sea--Uranium)

GRASHCHENKO, S.M.; NIKOLAYEV, D.S.; KOLYADIN, L.B.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.V.;
LAZAROV, L.P.

Radium concentration in waters of the Black Sea. Dokl.AN SSSR
132 no.5:1171-1172 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:6)
(Black Sea--Radium)

G. R. Astakhov, S. A. I.

Card 1/3
[Redacted]

4/30/00

8/00/06/01/12/06/52/068
2011/3126

ARTICLE:
Nikolayev, D. S.; Korn, O. P.; Laskarev, K. F.; Kolodkin, I. Yu.; Kurnakov, Yu. V.; Gribachuk, S. M.
TITLE:
The Concentration of Uranium in the Waters of the Black Sea

PERIODICAL:
Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1960, vol. 137, no. 6,
 pp. 1411 - 1412

REF: In addition from an introductory survey publication that a fairly equal distribution is to be found in the oceans, an average of 2.7×10^{-6} g/l. Strong deviations from this concentration can occur in coastal waters and inland seas. The Black Sea has a special position among those that are related to the ocean. The exchange of water with the ocean is limited mineralization is diminished, and the water is contaminated with Fe^{2+} up to the upper 120-175 m. It is to be assumed that under these conditions barometric uranium is reduced to its state of passivity. This should lead to active uranium sedimentation and

**THE CONCENTRATION OF URANIUM IN THE WATERS
OF THE BLACK SEA**

8/00/06/01/12/06/52/068
2011/3126

changes in concentration in the depths. Table 1 correlates data from 1951 and 1955 (central and western parts of the sea). Uranium was determined by a fluorescence method from 0.1 - 1 sample with an accuracy of 1%. The authors draw the following conclusions from Table 1: 1) The uranium concentration fluctuates in the samples examined between 1.5×10^{-6} and 2.8×10^{-6} g/l. 2) These variations occur on the surface as well as in the depths. No regularity in these concentrations changes could be detected. Thus the specific reducing milieu of the Black Sea from 120-175 m upwards remains without influence on the distribution of the uranium concentration. According to approximate calculations, the average concentration of uranium in the part of the Black Sea examined is $2.0 \pm 0.3 \times 10^{-6}$ g/l which approaches the average value in the ocean. The decline in concentration in the Black Sea does not exceed 30-35%, while the mineralization is lowered by 50% in comparison to the ocean. The authors thank I. Ye. Stark, Corresponding Member of USSR, in whose laboratory the work was carried out. There are 1 table and 6 references: 2 Soviet, 7 American, 1 Swedish, 1 Japanese, and 3 Austrian.

**THE CONCENTRATION OF URANIUM IN THE WATERS
OF THE BLACK SEA**

8/00/06/01/12/06/52/068
2011/3126

PUBLISHED: February 16, 1960, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

RECEIVED: August 22, 1959

S/186/61/003/005/017/022
E071/E185

AUTHORS: Lazarev, K.F., Nikolayev, D.S., and Grashchenko, S.M.

TITLE: Concentration of thorium isotopes in sea waters

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.3, no.5, 1961, 623-635

TEXT: A method of concentrating thorium isotopes from large volumes of natural waters (200-500 litres) by their coprecipitation with iron hydroxide on cold and the determination of thorium and ionium in the concentrates obtained was developed. The experimental procedure is described in detail. Using this method the concentration of thorium isotopes in waters of various parts of the Black and Azov Seas was determined. The concentration of thorium and ionium in the water of the open part of the Black Sea was found to be $(2.2 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-9}$ g/litre and $(2.5 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-13}$ g/litre respectively. It was shown that the concentration of thorium isotopes in water decreases from coastal parts to the open sea which is explained by decreasing concentrations of suspended matter in the water. That the concentration of thorium decreases more sharply than that of ionium or radiothorium is explained by the fact that thorium-232

Card 1/2

Concentration of thorium isotopes ... S/186/61/003/005/017/022
E071/L'85

is mainly confined to the coarser terrigenous part of the suspended matter and ionium and radiothorium to the finer colloidal part which settles to the bottom much more slowly and is carried out into the open sea. The work was carried out in cooperation with the Institut okeanologii AN SSSR (Institute of Oceanology, AS USSR). Acknowledgments are expressed to Corresponding Member AS USSR I.Ye. Starik for his interest in the work.

There are 4 figures, 7 tables and 27 references; 11 Soviet-bloc, 2 Russian translations from non-Soviet publications and 14 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent English language references read as follows:

Ref. 9: E. Rona, W.D. Urry. Am. J. Sci., v.250, 4, 241 (1952).

Ref. 12: F. Koczy, Deep-Sea Res., v.3, 2, 93 (1956).

Ref. 14: W.M. Sackett, H.A. Potratz. Science, v.128, 3317, 204 (1958).

Ref. 20: P.F. Thomason, M.A. Perry, W.M. Byerly, Anal. Chem., v.21, 10, 1239 (1949).

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1961

Card 2/2

NIKOLAYEV, D.S.; LAZAREV, K.F.; GRASHCHENKO, S.M.

Thorium isotope concentration in waters of the Sea of Azov. Dokl.
AN SSSR 138 no.3:674-676 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Predstavлено академиком Н.М.Стрековым.
(Azov, Sea of—Thorium—Isotopes)

S/169/62/000/012/004/095
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Sobotovich, E.V. and Grashchenko, S.M.

TITLE: Question of the possibility of determining the age of rocks from their uranium, thorium, and lead isotope content

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1962, 9-10, abstract 12A77 (Byul. Komis. po opredeleniyu absol'utn. vozrasta geol. formatsiy, AN SSSR, no. 5, 1962, 63-71)

TEXT: The isotopic composition of lead is determined by the correlation of primary lead, present in a rock from its crystallization, and radioactive lead, which has accumulated during the life of the rock. The age of a series of rock samples can be ascertained from its known concentration of uranium, thorium, and lead isotopes. Such determinations are feasible if the isotopic composition of primary lead is the same in all samples, the ratio of lead to uranium and thorium differs in different samples, and ✓

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S/169/62/000/012/004/095
D228/D307

Question of the possibility ...

the lead-uranium and lead-thorium ratios have not changed during the life of the samples at the expense of additions or losses of parent elements or their decay products. Systems of equations, including those for the age of a rock and the isotope content of primary lead, are compiled from the uranium, thorium, and lead isotope concentrations measured in the samples. The solution of the system of equations is possible by graphical methods and allows the age to be ascertained from 3 independent correlations together with the isotopic composition of primary lead. Graphical methods are suggested for processing the analytical data and for establishing the age of a rock, in which there has been one alteration in part of the lead-uranium ratio (loss or addition of lead or uranium), and the time of this alteration. The experimental precision, the age of a rock, the lead-uranium ratio in it, and other factors govern the possibility of age calculation by any particular method.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/534/62/000/022/001/002
I033/I240

AUTHORS: Starik, I.Ye., Sobotovich, E., Shats, M.M. and
Crashenko, S.M.

TITLE: The origin of tektites

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Komitet po meteoritam.
Meteoritika. no. 22. Moscow, 1962, 97-103

TEXT: The data on concentration of U and Pb, and the isotopic composition of the latter, for 7 samples of tektites, were treated mathematically in order to determine their age and possible origin. A few different methods show that the age of tektites is practically equal to zero. The isochrone equations calculated by the least squares method

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S/534/62/000/022/001/002
1033/I240

The origin of tektites

$$\text{Pb}^{206}/\text{Pb}^{204} = 19.397 - 0.00759 \text{ U}^{238}/\text{Pb}^{204}$$

$$\text{Pb}^{207}/\text{Pb}^{204} = 16.12 - 0.00343 \text{ U}^{238}/\text{Pb}^{204}$$

lead to this conclusion. The same conclusion was reached by another method in which the age is found from the lower intersection of correlated theoretical and experimental curves of $\text{Pb}^{206}/\text{U}^{238}$ vs $\text{Pb}^{207}/\text{U}^{235}$. These results contradict the theory of formation of tektites from igneous or terrigenous sedimentary rocks. However they do not contradict either the possibility of lunar origin of the tektites or the Taylor-Cherry theory on their mixed origin. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

STARIK, I.Ye.; LOVTSYUS, G.P.; SOBOTOVICH, E.V.; GRASHCHENKO, S.M.;
SHATS, M.M.; LOVTSYUS, A.V.

Isotopic composition of lead in meteorites in connection with their
origin. Biul.Kom.po opr.abs.vozr.geol.form. no.5:12-25 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

(Meteorites) (Lead—Isotopes)

STARIK, I.Ye.; VOROB'YEV, G.G.; SOBOTOVICH, E.V.; SHATS, M.M.;
GRASHCHENKO, S.M.

Origin and age of tektites. Biul.Kom.po opr.abs.vozr.geol.form.
no.5:26-34 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Tektite) (Lead—Isotopes)

SOBOTOVICH, E.V.; GRASHCHENKO, S.M.; ALEKSANDRK, V.M.; SHATS, M.M.

Determining the age of ancient rocks by the lead-isochronous
and isotope-spectrum strontium methods. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
geol. 28 no.10:3-14 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Radiyevyy institut imeni V.T. Khlopina, Leningrad.

SOBOTOVICH, E.V.; GRASHCHENKO, S.M.

Isotope composition of recent leads as a criterion of the age of isolated igneous rock samples. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. Geol. 30 no.4:3-9 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G.Khlopina, Leningrad.

L 9730-66
ACC NR: AP5025868

EWT(1)/EWT(m)

DIAAP

GW

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/164/004/0910/0912

AUTHOR: Lazarev, K. F.; Grashchenko, S. M.; Nikolayev, D. S.; Drozhzhin, V. M.

36

35

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Mesothorium-I concentration in the Black Sea waters

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 4, 1965, 910-912

TOPIC TAGS: geochemistry, ¹⁷ocean dynamics, ocean current, ocean property,
radioisotope, radioactivity

13.55

ABSTRACT: Existing data on radioisotope concentration in sea water are limited to the Ra²²⁶ element. The paper presents in the form of comprehensive tables results of MsTh-I determination in various sections of the Black Sea and of Th-X concentration in its coastal waters. An analysis of the results shows that 1) the MsTh-I concentration in water most remote from the shores exceeds by some three orders of magnitude the concentration of Th²³² which starts the particular radioactive family; this means that in seas MsTh-I seems to have its own geochemical history independent on the behavior of its Th²³² ancestor; and 2) changes in the MsTh-I concentration are closely related to the speed and direction of ocean water and, consequently, this element can serve as a sensitive

Card 1/2

L 9730-66

ACC NR: AP5025868

Indicator of the formation and transfer of masses of sea water. The paper was presented by Academician N. M. Strakhov, 28 Apr 65. The authors extend their deep gratitude to O. P. Korn for his help during the experimental part of the investigation. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 08, 18 / SUBM DATE: 17Aug64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516530004-7

LAZAREV, K.F.; NIKOLAYEV, D.S.; CRASHCHENKO, S.M.; DROZHGIN, V.M.

Radium concentration in the Azov Sea and some lagoons. Dokl. AN
SSSR 164 no.5:1151-1153 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Submitted April 28, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516530004-7"

GRASHCHENKOV, A.Ye.

Sea kale species, their biology and introduction in Leningrad Province. Trudy Bot.inst.Ser.6 no.7:124-127 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR (BIN),
Leningrad.
(Leningrad Province--Kale)

GRASHCHENKOV, A.Ye.

Study of *Crambe abyssinica* Hochst. (Abyssinian kale), a new oilseed plant in Leningrad Province. Bot. zhur. 44 no.4:536-543 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk
SSSR, Leningrad.
(Leningrad Province--Kale) (Oilseed plants)

BALABAS, G.M.; BUYKO, R.A.; GRASHCHENKOV, A.Ye.; SATSYPEROVA,
I.F.; SARDINA, I.B.; SINITSKIY, V.S.; SOKOLOV, V.S.

[Introduction of medicinal, aromatic, and technical plants;
results of the work of the introduction nursery of the
Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the
U.S.S.R. for 250 years] Introduktsiya lekarstvennykh, aro-
maticsikh i tekhnicheskikh rastenii; itogi rabot intro-
duktionsionnogo pitomnika BIN AN SSSR za 250 let. Moskva,
Nauka, 1965. 424 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Botanicheskiy institut.

ZHUKOV, V.S.; GRASHCHEKOV, A.Ye.

Sixth meeting of the Coordinating Council of the Ministry of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R. on the problem "Development of scientifically justified measures for the increase of production and improvement of the quality of oilseed and aromatic plants."
Past.res. 1 no.3:483-484 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komirova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

GRASHCHEMKOV, N. F.: Master Tech Sci (disc) -- "Drilling based on the dust factor of the cutting faces of preparatory work in coal mines after blasting work". Moscow, 1958. 16 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Mining Inst im I. V. Stalin), 150 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 172)

50000000

SOKOLOV, V.S.; ORASHCHENKOV, A.Ye.

First all-Union symposium on aromatic plants. Bot zhurn. 49 no.11:1681-
1684 N 164.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

GRASHCHENKOV, N.F., inzh.

Balance of dust formation during development operations in coal
mines. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; gor. delo no.3:135-139 '58.
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy rudnichnoy ventilyatsii i tekhniki bezo-
pasnosti Moskovskogo gornogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina.
(Mine dusts) (Coal mines and mining)

GRASHCHENKOV, N.F., insh.

Dust removal from the air in blind coal mine workings. Bezop.
truda v prom. 4 no.1:4-7 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Mine dusts--Safety measures)

GRASHCHENKOV, N.F., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk (g. Karaganda)

"Local ventilation in metal mines" by IA.Z.Bukhman, U.Kh.Rakirov.
Reviewed by N.F.Grashchenkov. Bezop.truda v prom. 6 no.3:35 Mr
'62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Mine ventilation)
(Bukhman, IA.Z.) (Rakirov, U.Kh.)

GRASHCHENKO, N.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; KREMENCHUTSKIY, N.F., dotsent;
MALYAREVSKIY, V.M., dotsent; AMANBAYEV, D.A., inzh.

Ways of improving mine ventilation in the Karaganda Basin.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.12:55-60 '61.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Karagandinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana
kafedrey ruchichnyy ventilyatsii.

(Karaganda Basin--Mine ventilation)

GRASHCHENKOV, N.F.; PANOV, G.Ye.; AMANBAYEV, D.A.

Water injection as a means of dust suppression in drifts.
Ugol' 39 no.8:67-69 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Karagandinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516530004-7

3 PAGES

USHAKOV, P.N., inzh.; GRASHCHENKOV, N.F., dotsent (Karaganda)

Brief news. Bezop. truda v prom. 8 no.10:60-62 0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

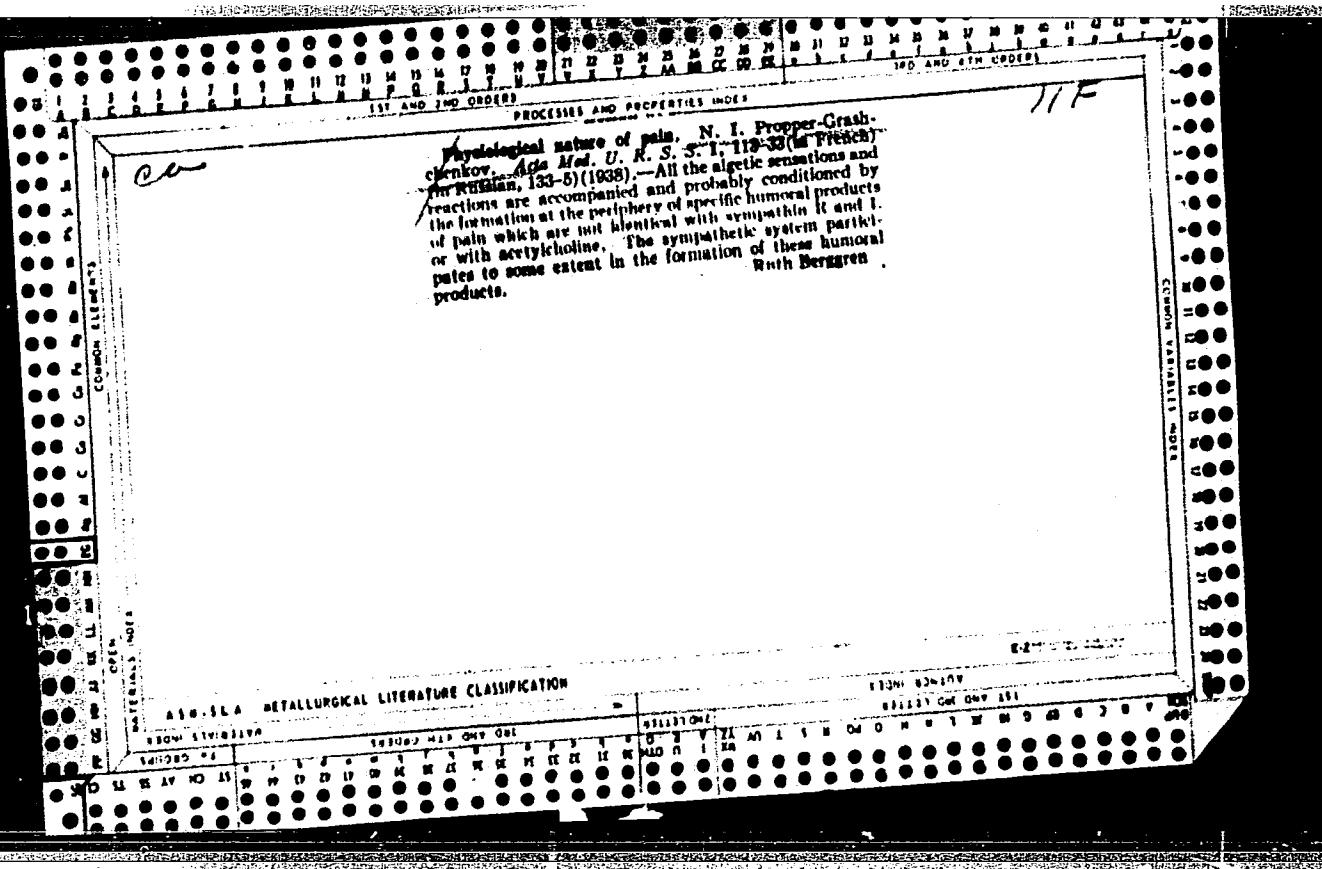
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

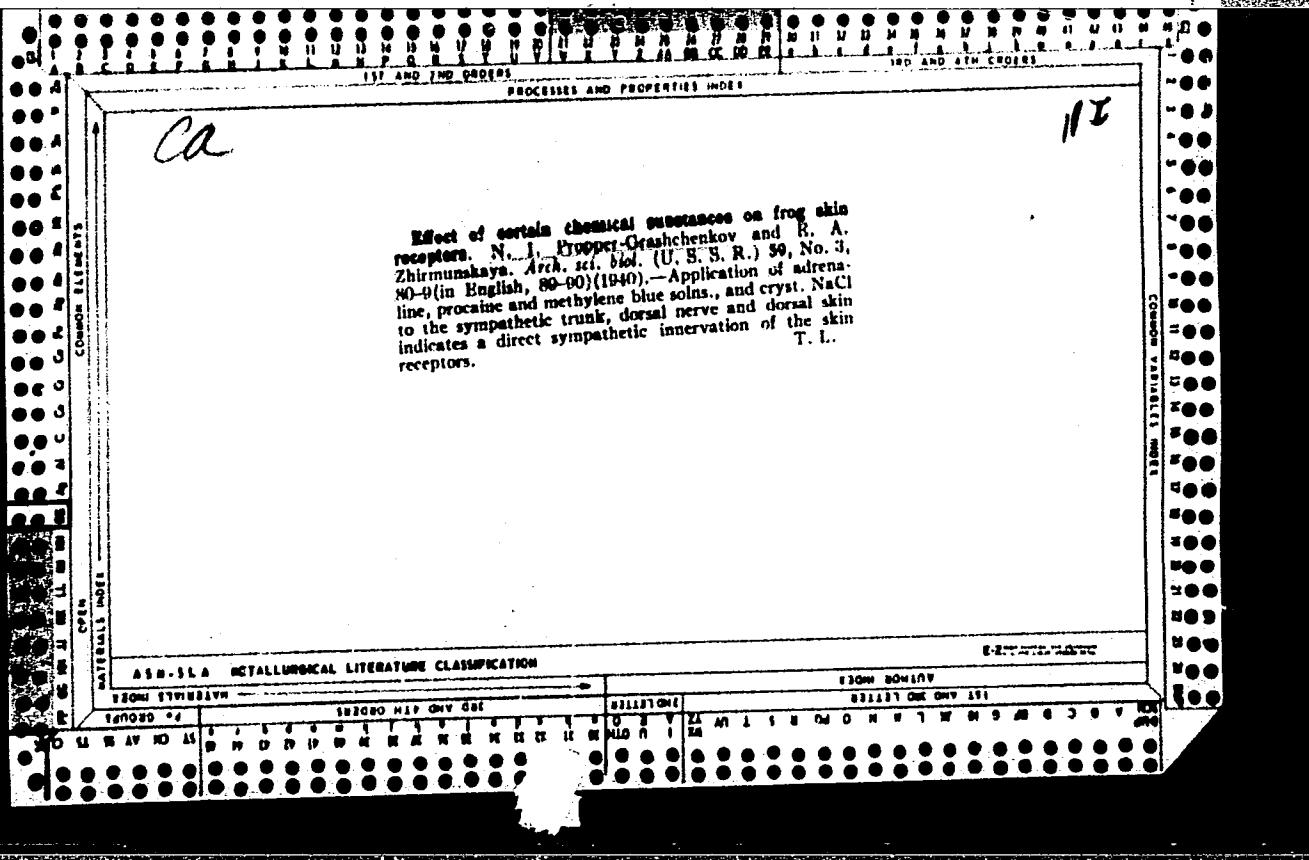
CIA-RDP86-00513R000516530004-7"

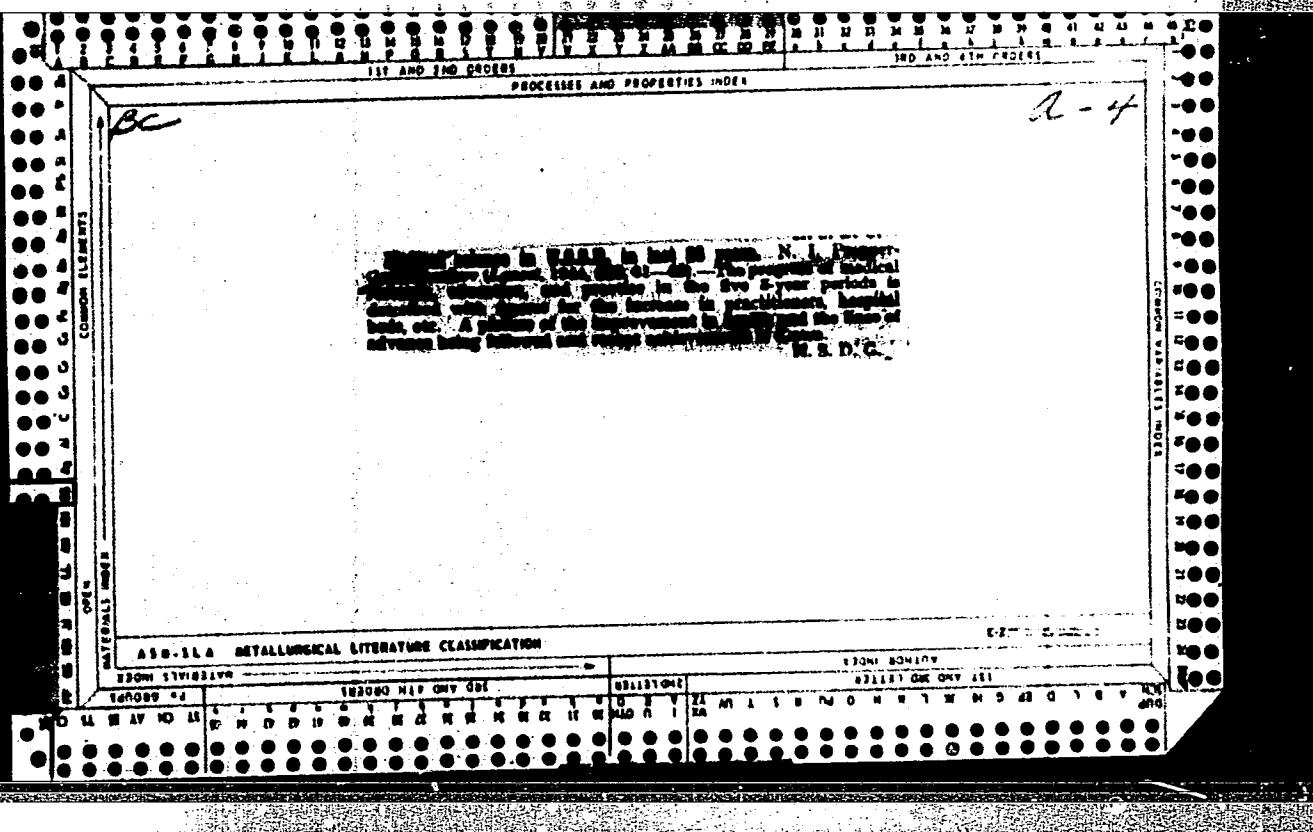
PROPPER-GRASCHENKOV, N. I.

"Principal directions of research-work of neurophysiological laboratories of Great Britain and USA." (p. 132) by Propper-Graschenkov, N. I.

SO: Advances in Contemporary Biology (Uspokki Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. VII, No. 1,
1937







GRASHCHENKOV, N.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor

[Collection of works of Evacuation Hospital No.2943 and the Institute of Neurology of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. during the great Patriotic War 1941-1945] Sbornik trudov Evakogospitalia No.2943 i Instituta nevrologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR za vremia Velikoi Otechestvennoi voiny, 1941-1945 gg. Otvetstvennyy redaktor N.I.Grashchenkov. Moskva, Medgiz, 1947. 292 p. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Russia (1923-- U.S.S.R.) Armiya, Evakogospital' no.2943.
(WORLD WAR, 1939-1945--MEDICAL AND SANITARY AFFAIRS)

GRASHCHENKOW, N.I.

Action of prostigmine on paralysis following cerebral trauma
American Review of Soviet Medicine, New York, 1947, 4/3 (204-205)

Prostigmine was injected one or more times in nearly 300 patients suffering from cerebral trauma with paralysis. In most cases there was immediate and lasting motor and sensory improvement. In some this was striking, and in only 6 per cent of cases was no improvement observed. The author concludes that prostigmine corrects functional asynapsis - the functional imitation of structurally intact nervous elements exposed to the toxic autolytic products of adjacent destroyed tissue. It is presumed that prostigmine exerts a direct beneficial effect on the altered enzymatic processes in these poisoned tissues, as well as an indirect effect via the vegetative nervous system.

DeJong - Ann Arbor

SO: Excerpta Medica, Neurology and Psychiatry, Section VIII, Vol I, No 11

GRASCHENIKOV, N. I.

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PL47T82

USER/Medicine - Encephalitis
Medicine - Nervous System

Jan 1948

"Comparative Histological Characteristics of Autumn
Encephalitis of Primorsky Kray and Japanese Encepha-
litis," Prof N. I. Grashchenkov, Dir, Inst Neurology,
Corr Mem, Acad Med Sci USSR; I. S. Glazunov, I. A.
Robinson, Inst Neurology, 8 pp

"Revropat i Psichiat" Vol XVII, No 1

Briefly describes comparative characteristics of
histopathologic changes in the central nervous system
due to so-called "autumn encephalitis" of Primorsky
Kray and Japanese encephalitis, common in Manchuria.
Material collected during 1939 and 1940 epidemic in

47T82

USER/Medicine - Encephalitis (Contd) Jan 1948

Primorsky Kray and 1945 epidemic in Manchuria.
Submitted for publication, 2 Feb 1947.

47T82

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CRANIAL AND ENCEPHALIC TRAUMATA AND METHODS OF THERAPY

(349-page book, published in 1947. Reviewed by Prof D. G. Shefer in Nevropatol i Psichiat, Vol 17, No 2, Mar/Apr 1948. Can be considered one of the most valuable postwar medical books. Records work done by Grashchenkov and his aides, and is valuable addition to Soviet medical knowledge.)

GRASHCHENKOV, N. I., PROF

PA 11/1974

USSR/Medicine - Nervous System, Pathology
Medicine - Nerves

"Present-Day Knowledge on Synapses in Regard to the Pathology of the Nervous System," Prof N. I. Grashchenkov, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, Active Mem, Acad Sci Belorussian SSR and Acad Med Sci USSR, 82 pp

"Nervopatol i Psichiat" Vol XVII, No 4

Treats subject under: (1) short history of problem; (2) brief exposition of present-day physiology of synapse; (3) clinico-physiological investigations

14/4974

USSR/Medicine - Nervous System, Pathology (Contd)
Jul/Aug 48

of part played by synapse in pathology of nervous system; (4) conclusion.

(CIA 47 no. 20: 10740 '53)

14/4974

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516530004-7

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PA 44/49T106

Jan 49

USSR/Science
Scientific Development

"Development of Science in Belorussian SSR for
Thirty Years," N. I. Grashchenko, Pres. Acad.
Sci. Belorussian SSR, 3 pp

"Nauka i Zhizn" No 1

Traces development of various sciences in
Belorussian SSR. Investigations of turf un-
covered high-quality phenols and other chemical
intermediate products which can be used to pro-
duce plastics, asphalts, etc. Belorussian
physicists have studied nature of ultrashort
waves, their thermal effect and practical

PA 44/49T106

application in biology and medicine.
Photo Accessions No 4028 - 4029).

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Mar/Apr 49

"Review of the Book 'Intranuron Synaptic Correlations and Their Role in Physiology and Pathology', by Professor N. I. Grashchenko, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, "Prof Ye. M. Steblor, 2½ pp

"Neuropatol i Psichiat" No 2

Favorably reviews book, which demonstrates descriptively the uninterrupted contact of medical theory and practice. Author clarifies problems in synaptology, and shows convincingly their exceptional value in general clinical medicine,

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Mar/Apr 49

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V Patogeneze Nekotorykh Zaolevaniy Nervnoy Sistemy. (Doklad Na II
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Aug 49

"The Belorussian Academy of Sciences on the Thirteenth Anniversary of Soviet Belorussia," N. I. Grashchenkov, Pres, Acad Sci Belorussian SSR, 11 pp

"Priroda" No 8

The Academy at Minsk comprises 13 scientific research institutes and two sectors. The Chem Institute's chief work is on problems of wood chemistry, for which it has a well-equipped laboratory. Various institutes cover problems of agriculture, electrification, water supplies etc. It has made great contributions to biological and medical science.

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GRASHCHENKOV, N. I.

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Pavlov's theory and its importance for surgery. Khirurgia,
Moskva no.9:3-10 Sept. 1950.
(CIML 20:1)

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Academy of Sciences USSR, Active Member of the Academy of
Sciences Belorussian SSR and of the Academy of Medical Sciences
USSR. 2. Docent Ye. I. Zlotnik.

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Pavlov's theory and its importance for surgery. Khirurgia,
Moskva no.10:18-27 Oct 1950. (CIMI 20:1)

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